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1. the population of Uzhgorod N 48-40, E 22-187 was approximately 100,000. Of this number 50,000 were the newcomers, Russians and Ukrainians; 30,000 were Hungarians; 15,000 Ruthenians; and 5,000 Slovaks.
2. The native population did not make friends with the newcomers, but kept to themselves. In fact, the people on a high cultural level, who lived at a lower standard than previously because of the Soviet regime, despised the newcomers and, if possible, avoided any social contact with them. For instance, members of the cultured group refused to share tables in restaurants with newcomers; they never invited newcomers to their homes, and they refused newcomers admission to their dances. The native population did not open the doors of their sports clubs to the newcomers, or the "common enemy," as they were called.
3. Before World War II, Uzhgorod offered many entertainment activities, but with the Soviet regime in power these decreased to practically nothing. The older generation mostly remained at home, and only the youth went out for dancing and hiking. The only theater in Uzhgorod was avoided by the native population because 99% of the performances were Soviet anti-American propaganda plays. They attended the three

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movies in the city only when foreign films were shown. It was necessary to show foreign films in Uzhgorod because even the newcomers preferred foreign films to Soviet propaganda films. US, British, French, Italian, and German films, and films from the Satellite countries were shown. Films from the Satellites had the Russian language dubbed in, but the others were run with captions. Of the American films, Tarzan, was the most popular in 1952. The native population visited the concert hall "Filharmonia" where an orchestra of Hungarians and Ruthenians used to play Hungarian and Ruthenian folk music, and a Hungarian and Ruthenian dance troop performed, but the Soviet newcomers did not attend.

4. The natives of Uzhgorod did not consider the Soviets their liberators but rather their oppressors and they were not influenced by Soviet cultural endeavors. Soviet propaganda was not believed by most of the native population, and not even by the newcomers.

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5. In trying to establish social and family connections with the native population, the newcomers met with little success.
only two or three marriages took place between newcomers and natives yearly, and just as many fights. The moral level of the newcomers was much lower than of the native population, and when a member of the native population fraternized with a newcomer he was ostracized by his own people. Because of the lack of males at home and the higher standard of living in Carpatho-Ukraine, Soviet females were eager to marry Carpatho-Ukrainian males. Soviet officials forced Carpatho-Ukrainian males to marry any girls whom they made pregnant.
6. On the rare occasions when the native population did associate with the newcomers socially, the result was usually a fight. These fights were never political. Rather, they were caused by the behavior of the newcomers in connection with Hungarian moral and social traditions which the native population upheld. For instance, Hungarians could not condone making acquaintances on the street or in public places, or social climbers.
7. Before the Soviet regime, the city of Uzhgorod was famous for its sports teams, particularly the soccer team. The Soviets dissolved the sports teams of the city and lured the best players to Soviet teams inside the USSR. However, the enthusiasm of the native population for sports could not be killed, and they formed other teams. When Uzhgorod soccer teams competed with Soviet teams, not only were victories of individual games celebrated, but also the victory over the Soviet regime. The members of the soccer teams not only tried to win games but also gave their best to show their national patriotism. This is the only way the native population can be victorious over the Soviet regime today. Such opportunities draw crowds of people to the sports stadiums who previously were never interested in sports. Most of the newcomers did not participate in sports, especially not in soccer, fencing, and tennis.

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8. Among the newcomers to Uzhgorod [] a high degree of anti-Semitism. [] heard of them employing Jews except occasionally as police officers. During the first years of Soviet rule, Jews were employed as factory managers or directors, but [] they were taking a back seat. Anti-Semitism among the native population was negligible.

9. The Soviet authorities wanted to Sovietize the whole city. The official language was Russian, the language taught in school was Russian, and the city street signs were in Russian. The native population resisted the Russian language by ignoring it and continuing to use the Hungarian names for all streets, municipal buildings, etc.

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